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Foreign and Domestic—Politics and Policy.

The advent of Kossuth upon our shores is the nine days' wonder which at present engages the attention of the public, and affords food for speculation and newspaper paragraphs. This will all subside, or, at least, its outward manifestation, but the effects will remain to exert a deep and permanent influence on the future policy of the country.

This man Kossuth, who had been a lawyer, an editor in Pesth, the capital of Hungary, and finally, Parliamentary representative from that city in the Hungarian Diet, was appointed a member of the government of that country when, in 1848, the Hungarian people demanded and obtained from the Emperor of Austria a responsible cabinet, to be composed of native Hungarians—and was chosen Governor when the rupture occurred with Austria, and an open appeal was made to arms. In the contest which ensued, the Austrians were defeated on all hands, although, to strengthen themselves and weaken their opponents, they had stirred up a civil war among the different races under the government of the Hungarian Diet. The eloquence of Kossuth roused the people almost to madness, while his great administrative ability organized, supplied, and kept on foot large and well-appointed armies. The result is known. The Imperialists were driven out, and the House of Hapsburg excluded from the throne of Hungary. In this state of things, the Austrian Emperor appealed to his brother despot of Russia, who sent to his assistance an army of 180,000 men. The tables were turned, the Hungarians beaten, and Kossuth and some of his companions took refuge in the adjoining territories of Turkey. The two Emperors demanded him to be given up—to his honor he said, the Sultan refused; but the refugees were detained in Asia Minor for nearly two years, when at length the Sultan, relying chiefly upon the support of England, determined to release them, despite the threats of Austria and Russia, and the United States offered them an asylum, and sent a vessel of war to bring them to our shores. The Mississippi received them at the Dardanelles, and the main body arrived in her at New York. After calling at England, Kossuth is also in this country, and great ovations are the consequence.

The Hungarians and the people of the U. States have been both mistaken. The first supposing that the action of Congress committed the United States to any active interference in European affairs, whereas in fact a safe and honorable asylum alone was offered, and a national vessel sent to convey the exiles here, in token of sympathy and respect. The people of the United States were mistaken in supposing that Kossuth was going to settle down quietly here, forgetful of the past, an unmoved spectator of events in the other hemisphere. He would be neither a patriot, nor the man we take him for, if he should thus desert the cause of his country, while a hope of her resurrection remains; and certainly nothing can be more arrogant and unreasonable than the denunciations heaped upon him by some papers, because he has openly expressed a desire to engage the United States in the active support of the doctrine of non-interference. His nation, after having defeated its proper opponent, was crushed by the foreign interference of Russia. In the event of a second war between Hungary and Austria, he wants no assistance for Hungary, but simply a stand up fight and no Russian interference. He wants the U. States and England to join in guaranteeing this.

We do not think that he will succeed in his mission, or that the policy of the country will be changed for some considerable time, but it will be changed. A man might be the most peaceable and uninterfering soul in the world, but that would be no reason why he should stand still and see two big fellows fall on one little fellow and whip him to death, without lifting a finger to see fair play. Governments are but aggregations of men, and represent human feelings on a large scale. It is not in human to possess the power which this country will possess in a few years, and not assist in preventing nations struggling for principles similar to those which guide ourselves from being crushed by iniquitous combinations of aespism.

The speeches of Kossuth, the discussion of the question in Congress and through the public press will set the people to reflecting upon the subject, and a great, though noiseless, revolution will be effected in public opinion, and that expressed through the ballot box is law. Like every other matter which is brought forward, this will no doubt be dragged into the political arena, and although the struggle may last for years and years, still the party of progress will eventually succeed, because more in consonance with the popular impulse, and because the growing strength of the country will take advantage of the arguments of their opponents, most of the strength they now derive from considerations of policy and a regard for consequences.

The Elephant has Come.

Some time since we noticed the fact that Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell were about erecting a horse mill in the rear of their Grain Store. The machine is now in operation, and may be interesting to those who have never seen anything of the kind; the more so as an account of the corporal presence and personal appearance of an elephant-shaped beast, which they say is a horse. This elephantine gentleman of the equine species is elevated in a sort of pulpit of his own, where he keeps walking all day without advancing a step, and never says a word to anybody, but works away, propelling the grinders which change corn into meal for man, or coarse hominy for other beasts. We learn that these horse-powers are coming into general use throughout the country, on large farms, and are applied to almost any purpose.

Mr. D. L. Burbank, Tobaccoist, on Market st., is agent for the sale of the horse power machine in this State; and also agricultural implements of every description. See advertisement on inside of paper.

The Christiana Treason Trials.

Caster Hanaway has been acquitted at Philadelphia—the Judge having charged the jury that there had been no treason proved against him. Hanaway was tried in the U. S. Court, for treason, on account of an alleged participation in the Christiana outrage. We have read the evidence attentively, and have no doubt that the same verdict would have been rendered in New Hanover county. It was nonsense to indict Hanaway for treason on the evidence submitted, and is calculated to render the prosecution odious, and pave the way for the acquittal of the actual murderers of Mr. Gorsuch, who ought to have been indicted for murder at once, without any mock treason trial about it.

The steamship Niagara has arrived at Halifax with dates to the 29th ult. The political news is not important. The excitement between the President of France and the Assembly still continues. The popularity of the former is increasing. There is an advance of 1 cent per pound in corn. Naval Stores had improved, and there was a slight advance in breadstuffs, with the exception of corn, which was dull.

The next Presidency, &c.

The only thing the Democrats have to fear in the coming campaign, is hasty action. The party is in the majority everywhere, its distinctive political principles are embodied in laws, and the country is prosperous. The people have endorsed these laws by returning an immense majority of Democrats to Congress, and electing Democratic Governors in nearly all the States. The fugitive slave law, the only redeeming feature of the sectional adjustment, was passed by the assistance of Northern Democrats, and all of them so voting, who offered for re-election, have been sent back again, whereas of the three Whigs only one is in the present Congress. In fact the party is dominant throughout, and yet in this very undisputed dominance lies its chief danger. The necessity for caution and concert, for union and harmony, is not so strongly felt as it should be, and we find in advance even of the calling of a National Convention, attempts made to commit the party to some separate wing or section, or to advance the personal interests of some prominent aspirant at the risk of embarrassing the future action of the National Convention when it does assemble. Our wily opponents see and appreciate this. They declare no principles, but plant themselves upon the compromise as a platform, and some wish the Democrats to do the same. The Democrats passed all of the compromise that is valuable, and consequently will not see it disturbed, but certainly they are not going to elevate a mere series of measures passed avowedly from reasons of expediency, and not pretended to be perfect, into the dignity of a platform of principles for a great party. We had and still have an idea that the action of the Democratic party should be founded on something more permanent and abiding than mere measures of Legislative expediency.

We notice that our Whig friends are moving around us, and the Herald of this morning contains a call for a meeting of that party to be held here on Tuesday next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a State Convention, and we presume "for other purposes" as the omnibus bills have it. The Democrats so far have made no movement, and we think rightly. If well established party usage did not do it, Gov. Reid's own merits would point him out as our next candidate for Governor. We do not know whether he would consent to become again a candidate, but we have heard nothing to the contrary. On this score we have no need for premature action. We could not fix the matter better.

In regard to a National Convention, if there be one at all, as we believe there will be, and if the Democrats of this State, be represented in it, as we believe they will be, that Convention will assemble in pursuance of a call by the National Democratic committee, issued after consultation with the Democratic members of Congress. It will be time enough to appoint delegates when the meeting of the Convention, together with the time and place have been decided on. What say our brethren of the Democratic press? We would like to hear from our friends of the Standard, Carolina Patriot, and others.

It will be remembered, that when in 1840 and '48, the Whigs succeeded in electing good but weak old men to the Presidency, the country was demoralized, and we were beaten by our own want of harmony. Let us avoid this in '52. For our own part, we have no hesitation in saying, that we believe that Mr. BUCHANAN, is the first choice of North Carolina, and we should like to see him nominated, but we will make no pledges save to support the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, provided the platform of that Convention agrees with us, and the nominee plants himself unreservedly upon it.

Items from the Census Report.

The decennial report of the census of the United States must always be a matter of interest, as exhibiting not only the growing population of a great country, but also the progress of that population in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and social development. From the report before us, we glean the fact that the foreign emigration to this country, during the ten years from 1840 to 1850, amounted to 1,552,830, which with their natural increase, estimated at 12 per cent, would make 1,739,192, and this deducted from the whole increase of white inhabitants, would leave 3,684,519 for the natural increase of the white population of the United States, independent of emigration. Deducting the emigration, therefore, the rate of increase in the white population of the United States has been very nearly twenty-six per cent in the last ten years. Counting in the emigration, it has been a little over 35 per cent.

The number of manumitted and fugitive slaves during 1850 appears as follows:

| State. | Manu. Fug. | Manu. Fug. |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Delaware..... | 277 | 26 |
| District of Columbia..... | 350 | 22 |
| Florida..... | 297 | 18 |
| Georgia..... | 218 | 22 |
| Illinois..... | 152 | 6 |
| Indiana..... | 45 | 70 |
| Iowa..... | 2 | 2 |
| Kentucky..... | 2 | 2 |
| Louisiana..... | 2 | 2 |
| Maine..... | 2 | 2 |
| Maryland..... | 2 | 2 |
| Massachusetts..... | 2 | 2 |
| Michigan..... | 2 | 2 |
| Minnesota..... | 2 | 2 |
| Mississippi..... | 2 | 2 |
| Missouri..... | 2 | 2 |
| Montana..... | 2 | 2 |
| Nebraska..... | 2 | 2 |
| Nevada..... | 2 | 2 |
| New Hampshire..... | 2 | 2 |
| New Jersey..... | 2 | 2 |
| New Mexico..... | 2 | 2 |
| New York..... | 2 | 2 |
| North Carolina..... | 2 | 2 |
| Ohio..... | 2 | 2 |
| Oregon..... | 2 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2 | 2 |
| Rhode Island..... | 2 | 2 |
| South Carolina..... | 2 | 2 |
| Texas..... | 2 | 2 |
| Vermont..... | 2 | 2 |
| Virginia..... | 2 | 2 |
| Washington..... | 2 | 2 |
| West Virginia..... | 2 | 2 |
| Wisconsin..... | 2 | 2 |
| Wyoming..... | 2 | 2 |
| Yorks..... | 2 | 2 |

The statistics of the newspaper press form an interesting item in the returns of the seventh census. It appears that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the 1st of June 1850 amounted to 2,800. The following table will show the number of daily, weekly, and other issues with the aggregate circulation of each class.

| State. | Capital. | Bales of cotton. | Value of entire product. | Yards Sheeted. | Yards &c. |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Virginia..... | 1,998,900 | 17,125 | 1,486,880 | 15,640,107 | 2,470,110 |
| North Carolina..... | 1,058,800 | 13,617 | 881,842 | 9,748,328 | 6,983,737 |
| South Carolina..... | 887,200 | 9,929 | 748,328 | 6,983,737 | 6,983,737 |
| Georgia..... | 1,736,192 | 20,230 | 2,135,014 | 7,207,292 | 7,207,292 |

In the woolen manufacture, this State is behind hand, the whole capital invested being only \$18,000, and the annual value of product \$23,750. The only States south that do any considerable business in the woolen manufacture, are Kentucky and Virginia.

In iron this State ranks fourth among the Slave States. Virginia has \$791,211, Tennessee \$753,050, Kentucky \$176,000, and North Carolina \$103,000 invested in the manufacture.

Aggregate of Manufactures.

| Capital invested in manufactures 1st June, '50. | Value of entire product. | Yards Sheeted. | Yards &c. |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| \$50,000,000 | \$500,000,000 | 240,000,000 | 1,020,000,000 |
| Amount paid for labor..... | 240,000,000 | 1,020,000,000 | 1,020,000,000 |
| Value of manufactured articles..... | 1,020,000,000 | 1,020,000,000 | 1,020,000,000 |
| Number of persons employed..... | 1,020,000 | 1,020,000 | 1,020,000 |

Under the head of manufactures, is counted every establishment of industry, the annual value of whose products amounts to over \$500.

The items in regard to population are from the official report. The manufacturing and other statistics, from tables in the Philadelphia North American, compiled from the census returns. They are far from accurate, but give a pretty fair idea of things.

The annual Conference of the South Carolina Methodist Episcopal Church met at Georgetown, on Wednesday last, Bishop Andrews presiding.

The Crystal Palace which Mr. Edward Riddle and others propose to erect, in Hudson Square, New York, is to cost \$150,000, and to be opened to the public in April, 1852.—The President has received a letter from Mr. Thrasher's mother appealing for his interference on behalf of her son.—We have become serious and turned ministerial, at least we lately saw an announcement of a sermon to be delivered by a gentleman of our name, a missionary to California. It was the Rev. J. M. Fulton, a highly respectable clergyman of the Methodist denomination, that was to preach, but the compositor had left out the M.—The whigs of Onslow, if we recollect aright, not a very numerous constituency, have nominated Fillmore and Graham for President and Vice President, and W. H. Washington, Esq., for Governor—proceed forward.—The editor of the Journal is going to purchase a new chair. There is a stringency in the money market.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

We learn that the number of passengers on this road, for the week ending December 6, was 235.—Receipt \$101 50. Greatest number carried in one day was 89.

Have we or have we not noticed WOOD & FANNING's new Omnibus. If we have not we do now, not because an Omnibus is a very stupendous fabric, but because it is the first and an indication of approaching city-hood. This is a very neat specimen, and would look well on Broadway or Chestnut street. We wish the proprietors success.

An Agricultural Paper.

We are pleased to see that Dr. John F. Tompkins, of Bath, Beaufort county, proposes to publish in that place, a monthly Agricultural paper, under the title of the Farmers Journal. Such a paper is much needed in North Carolina, and we hope that Dr. T. will receive sufficient encouragement to enable him to carry out his project.

Virginia.

Thirty-two counties have been heard from in Virginia, and the Democratic gain on the Cass vote is, so far, 4,000. The Democratic majority will probably be about 7,000.

Congress.

There is actually nothing doing in Congress, and will not be until after Christmas. The members of a new Congress require time to become acquainted, to feel each other's pulse, and to get into working order.

From New Orleans Delta.

Exciting Incident of the late Cuban Invasion.—Lt. Thomas C. James.

The following incident, of which the late Thomas C. James is the subject, is from the pen of one who knew him well, was with him in many a trying scene, and knew how to appreciate his many high and noble qualities.

When Col. Crittenden's command, which had been stationed at Mariel to guard the stores and munitions of Gen. Lopez, was preparing to march and join the main body, the commandant thought it advisable to send out a reconnoitering party, in order to avoid an ambush. Lieut. James being recommended by Captain Kelly as the fittest man for this service, which, on account of the dangers attending it, required the exercise of judgment, tact, and rapidity, was accordingly selected, and accompanied by a detachment of twelve or fifteen men. After a short absence, Lieut. James returned, and reported that he had seen the advance column of the enemy, but that in his opinion, they could not be induced to fight.

The order was then given to march, and Captain Kelly's company, which Lieut. James was attached to, led the vanguard, the main body remaining a considerable distance in the rear.

About a league from Mariel, Captain Kelly halted his company at a tienda, or store, for the purpose of obtaining refreshments. It was around the neighborhood of this tienda that the enemy was hovering. The order to "stack arms" having been complied with, the men being furnished with thirst, made a precipitate rush for a well of water which lay in the court, or enclosure at the back of the tienda. Lieut. James remaining outside (in reach of the stacked muskets) as a self-appointed picket guard. While the men were thus scattered about, each seeking in his own way to allay his raging thirst or hunger, the enemy became apprised of the state of facts, and determined to take advantage of them.

While James stood on watch, he was suddenly startled by the appearance of a cloud of dust that rolled up in dense column in the direction where the main body of the enemy lay. Very soon the roll of the drum and the clank of sabres and small arms intimated to his practiced ear that the enemy was marching to the attack. In a moment they were in the van, marching onward with fixed bayonets, and in solid column to the charge. As they approached nearer, he discovered that they were the vanguard of the main body. On they came, with their fierce moustaches and glittering harness, like five hundred fiends! At the command, "double quick time, march!" the steady tread of the column was increased to a trot, and the van came on like a torrent. James did not flinch at this alarming demonstration, but true to his instincts, he gave a shout to warn his comrades, and flew to the stacked arms! Drawing forth a musket he leveled it and fired! The aim was too sure, and an epauleted hombre rolled in the dust! The blood of the young lion was up! Seizing another weapon, the sharp crash that rung out on the clearing morning air made another soul immortal! Another and another followed, and with such unerring aim that each ball carried death to the charging ranks. Soon Kelly, warned by the firing, was on the ground, and there were two to as many hundreds! James was still at the work when Kelly came to his aid—snatching up the loaded guns, firing and then hurling them upon the ground only to grasp others to be used with like destructive effect. Heavens! how they tumbled, exclaimed the heroic James, as he dealt out his death-winged missiles, and as his bright eye flashed with the heroism of a hundred Bayards he poured in another shot, and another, and another in such quick succession that the enemy halted and stood still in mute amazement! The double-quick charge of Spain's proud chivalry was checked, and by the unassisted efforts of a single man.

The scattered numbers of Captain Kelly's company soon after rallied, and pouring in a volley, the enemy came to the "about face," and made a precipitate retreat.

Thus have we attempted to relate one of the most extraordinary instances of individual valor that history records. Alas! for the sad fate of the heroic young man, to edit his glorious deed in the subject of our sketch! He was taken a few days after by the Spanish frigate "Esperanza," carried to Havana, and in company with fifty brave companions, inhumanly shot. Yet it may be gratifying to his numerous friends and relatives, to know that, although suffering untold horrors, insulted by the minions of tyranny who had fled in hosts before the unassisted might of his unshaken arm, he met his death with an unflinching eye, and as became a man, "without fear and without reproach." In the hearts of those who knew him and could appreciate his virtues, let his epitaph be written!

Town Election.

At the election on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected Commissioners of the town of Goldsboro' for the ensuing year: Stephen D. Phillips, F. L. Bond, John B. Griswold, Jesse Pipkin and Rufus Edmundson.—Rep. and Pat. of 11th inst.

Lola Montez.

This woman, who arrived in the Humboldt at New York, on Friday morning, was accompanied by her agent, Mr. Edward Willis, brother of N. P. Willis, and several servants. The Tribune thus describes her: "Lola is not a masculine woman, but rather slim in her structure; she has a face of great beauty, and a pair of black Spanish eyes, which flash fire when she is speaking, and make her, with the sparkling wit of the most virile and clever favorite in company. She has black hair, which curls in ringlets by the sides of her face, and her nose is of a pure Grecian cast, while her cheek bones are high, and give a Moorish appearance to her face."

She expresses herself fearful that she will not be properly considered in New York, but hopes that a discriminating public will judge of her after having seen her, and not before.

Temperance Meetings.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 9th, 1851.

A meeting of the friends of Temperance was held at Rechabite Hall, at 7 o'clock, this evening, for the purpose of re-organizing the Washington Temperance Society of this place.

On motion of Mr. A. T. McCullum, Mr. T. D. Love was called to the chair, and W. L. Jacobs and Capt. Geo. D. Walker, appointed secretaries.

On taking the chair, Mr. Love, in a brief and appropriate address, explained the object of the meeting, when, on motion, a committee, consisting of A. T. McCullum, J. F. Geannepole and R. S. Macomber, were appointed to report permanent officers for the Society.

After a brief consultation the committee reported the following:

ISAAC NORTHROP, President.

T. D. LOVE, Vice Presidents.

Rev. R. T. HEFFLIN, Rev. A. P. REPTON, W. L. JACOBS, Sec. Rec.

W. L. JACOBS, Cor. Sec.

The recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Northrop returned his thanks to the Society for the honor conferred.

On motion of R. S. Macomber, it was resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the papers of the Town.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet at this place on the 23d inst.

W. L. JACOBS, T. D. LOVE, Chairman. Secretaries.

United States and Great Britain.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington, under date of the 5th inst., to the Philadelphia American, contains the following important information:

The steamer Atlantic, which sails to-morrow at noon, will be detained, by arrangement with the State Department, to receive an important despatch transmitted from Washington this afternoon.

Mr. Webster's latest letter to Mr. Lawrence, requiring him to ascertain immediately from Lord Palmerston whether the outrage on the Prometheus was authorized by any standing or special instruction, or whether it is disavowed by the English government.

The despatch explicitly states that the outrage is regarded as being a direct violation of the British treaty of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850; and it is claimed that Great Britain shall take immediate steps to settle the difficulties, by the return of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, or the appointment of some other person armed with sufficient authority. The tone of the official paper is high, just and American, and it corresponds with and is worthy of the character of Mr. Webster's letter.

Mr. Lawrence, instructing him, in the most urgent terms, to proceed firmly and promptly.

Within half an hour after intelligence of the outrage upon the Prometheus reached Washington, Mr. Webster addressed a letter to the President, recommending the employment of a competent naval armament to protect our commerce and rights.

Vessels of our navy, being ordered to proceed to Caracas, San Juan and San Juan del Sud.

The delays in the execution of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty have resulted from the domestic difficulties in Central America. Senor Marcolini, who came here charged to make a general adjustment, with, as was supposed, full powers, now finds himself without any sufficient authority to negotiate on behalf of Nicaragua or Central America. Hence the difficulties.

This new affair of the Prometheus will compel some affirmative arrangement between England and the United States.

Extract from a London letter, Oct. 30th: "There have been rumors here of difficulties on board the Mississippi, and some have gone so far as to say, that Kossuth challenged the captain. These infernal lies are a part of the Austrian system of calumny. Kossuth is silent on any differences; he speaks in the warmest terms of the officers."

The difficulty was this: That old humping of a consul, who had the impudence to tell Kossuth, after his Marseille address (which, by the way, flattered the Volcanics more than any thing they have had for a long time) that he had degraded or compromised the American flag by the address.—Kossuth replied (and Capt. Long was present) that he had accepted no conditions for his release from bondage, although liberty was many months since proposed to him on condition, he was not aware, that in accepting the hospitality of the United States, he had bound himself to abdicate his own conviction of the course which it was proper for him to pursue; that if, however, the consul, as an American representative, or Captain Long, considered such to be the case, he must ask at once to leave the ship.

The consul, I believe, made an apology, and matters went on as usual, but no decisive course was taken to the aid we have given. The Turkish ambassador here asked our minister, if in case Turkey was attacked for the release by Russia and Austria, he could promise them one single gun in aid—the response was a dead silence! He applied to Lord Palmerston: the reply was, "You shall have the whole British fleet." And this was the idle promise, for in September, 1849, it was sent, and the since published instructions show, with the firm purpose to act."

California Cows and Potatoes.

One of the best of the letter-writers from California, is Winchester, the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune. From his last gathering a couple of interesting items for our farmers.

"A few days ago I sat down to dine with ten others, mostly adults. A large dish of potatoes graced the table, out in pieces before boiling. Our landlady informed us that there were two potatoes in the dish, and no more. But there was enough and to spare. In another dish was one-third of a cabbage, and another dish was one-third of a cabbage. These vegetables are not the result of forced culture. The soil, in many localities, can't help producing them. Very little attention is paid to tillage, and no manure is employed. I am informed that some of the gardeners in the vicinity are applying manure, but I have not seen a load of that kind."

Butter is retailed at 50 to 75 cents. A very small quantity is yet produced in the country. Those who raise cows can better sell the milk at fifty cents a quart, if they live near a market. The native cows are poor milkers. They are large, masculine-looking animals, and being generally allowed to retain their calves for six months or longer, they do not willingly submit to the regulations of the dairy. It requires two or three men to milk a California cow. They set to work on horseback, and first lasso her and tumble her to the ground. They tie her head to a post, and then bind her feet together tightly in pairs. One of the men does the milking, while another holds the bucket, the terrified animal enduring the process with the same docility as a cross baby ex-

hibiting its dirty face is scolded. One or two quarts of milk are the result of the operation."

Interdicted.

The Havana correspondent of the Crescent states that our Journal has been honored with interdiction by the Captain General of Cuba. We have received no confirmation ourselves of such a fact, but do not consider it all improbable. We should regret to part with our many friends and readers in Cuba, but we are consoled by the hope that the time is not remote, when they may not only read the Delta in peace and security, but also be able to carry into practical effect some of the doctrines and ideas which it promulgates and advocates.

The interdiction of the dairy. It requires two or three men to milk a California cow. They set to work on horseback, and first lasso her and tumble her to the ground. They tie her head to a post, and then bind her feet together tightly in pairs. One of the men does the milking, while another holds the bucket, the terrified animal enduring the process with the same docility as a cross baby exhibiting its dirty face is scolded. One or two quarts of milk are the result of the operation."

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WHAT'S GOING ON?—One sunny morning, a quindune and a bore was snuntering down Regent street, seeking whom he might devour with his interminable twaddle. At length he espies, approaching in his haste, the witty and no less busy Douglas Jerrold. He stops and listens to him. The quindune puts his usual question, "Well, my dear Jerrold, what's going on?" Releasing himself, the wit strides hastily away, exclaiming, "I am."

The most important news from the Sandwich Islands is that the house of nobles has abolished the tax on cats.

The census of 1850 shows the following proportion of deaths to the whole population in the following States: Vermont 1 in 100, Iowa 1 in 94, Georgia 1 in 91, Michigan 1 in 87, Tennessee 1 in 86, North Carolina and Alabama 1 in 85, South Carolina 1 in 83, Maine 1 in 77, New Jersey 1 in 75, Virginia 1 in 74, Illinois and Arkansas 1 in 73, Texas 1 in 70, Rhode Island 1 in 66, Kentucky and Connecticut 1 in 64, Maryland 1 in 60, Massachusetts 1 in 51.

METHODIST STATISTICS.—The minutes of the last annual conference of the Methodist Church North, just published, state, according to the synopsis of the Christian Advocate, the total number of members in regular standing, to be 721,814; an increase of 32,132 during the last year.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—A certain chief justice, on hearing an ass bray, interrupted the late Mr. Curran, in his speech to the jury, by saying, "One at a time, Mr. Curran, if you please." The speech being finished, the judge began his charge, and during its progress the ass went forth full force of its lungs, whereupon the advocate said, "Does not your lordship hear a remarkable echo in the court?"

A western editor says that a "child" was run over by a wagon three years old and cross-eyed, with pantaloons on, which never spoke afterward.